DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 329 190 HE 024 306

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TITLE National Postsecondary Statistics, Collegiate and Noncollegiate: Fall 1990. Early Estimates. Survey Report.
INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO NCES-91-215
PUB DATE Mar 91
NOTE 18p.; Data Series: DR-IPEDS-90/91-2.
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Attendance; College Attendance; *Degrees (Academic); *Enrollment; Enrollment Trends; Higher Education; *Postsecondary Education; Sex

ABSTRACT

This report provides early estimates of Fall 1990 enrollment and academic year 1989-90 completions for all postsecondary institutions in the United States (excluding outlying areas), irrespective of their accreditation status. The estimates are derived from data received from 1,158 postsecondary institutions involved in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System survey. Tables display data for enrollment in postsecondary institutions by sex, attendance status, and attendance level of student and by level and control of institution; and for degrees and other formal awards conferred by postsecondary institutions by level of award and sex of recipient. Data on college-age populations and numbers of postsecondary institutions in the United States are also provided. Among the report's findings are the following: (1) Fall 1990 enrollment at postsecondary institutions increased about 3% over Fall 1989 enrollment; and (2) degrees and other formal awards conferred by postsecondary institutions in 1989-90 showed no significant change over 1988-89, though degrees earned by women increased by over 8%. (JDD)

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Survey Report

March 1991

EARLY ESTIMATES

National Postsecondary Statistics, Collegiate and Noncollegiate: Fall 1990

Henry A. Gordon and Eunice Ave
Postsecondary Education
Statistics Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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March 1991

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Introduction

This report provides early estimates of fall 1990 enrollment and academic year 1989-90 completions for all postsecondary institutions in the United States (excluding outlying areas), irrespective of their accreditation status. Postsecondary institutions have as their primary purpose the provision of postsecondary education and include: (1) higher education institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education; and (2) other postsecondary institutions, collegiate and noncollegiate.[1] A report containing early estimates of enrollment and completions at accredited institutions of higher education was recently released by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

These estimates are from the "Early Estimates" survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as part of its Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The survey, conducted by telephone, collected key enrollment and completions data from a nationwide sample of postsecondary institutions representing the more than 10,600 such schools in operation in 1989-90. Table 5 shows the distribution of these postsecondary institutions by control and level.

Institutions of higher education comprised about one-third of all postsecondary institutions in operation in 1989, but accounted for 93 percent of the total 1990 fall enrollment and conferred 63 percent of all postsecondary awards in 1989-90. A survey report providing early estimates of national higher education statistics was released by NCES in December 1990.

The enrollment and completions data in this report are not directly comparable. The enrollment data are for students enrolled as of the institution's official fall reporting date or October 15, 1990. The completions data are for students who received an award any time during the 12-month period of July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990. The data and findings in this report are *early estimates* and are subject to sampling errors. See the Survey Methodology section for more information.

Highlights

An estimated 14.9 million students were enrolled at postsecondary institutions in the United States in fall 1990, according to the "Early Estimates" survey conducted by NCES. Estimates from the survey indicate that:

- Fall 1990 enrollment at postsecondary institutions increased about 3 percent over fall 1989 enrollment. The growth in enrollment occurred despite the continuing decline of the U.S. population of 18- through 24-year-olds, who continue to comprise a majority of postsecondary students.

- The total number of degrees and other formal awards conferred by postsecondary institutions in 1989-90 showed no significant change over 1988-89. Degrees earned by women, however, increased by over 8 percent.

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[1]The definition of postsecondary education appears in the Glossary.

Enrollment

Total enrollment at postsecondary institutions in the United States was estimated at 14.9 million students in fall 1990—an increase of about 3 percent over fall 1989 (table 1).[2] The growth in enrollment from fall 1989 to fall 1990 was predominantly due to an increase in the number of women enrolled. Women outnumbered men at postsecondary institutions by about 1.4 million students.

About 58 percent of postsecondary students enrolled in 4-year institutions, 38 percent in 2-year institutions, and 4 percent in less-than-2-year institutions. By institutional control, 75 percent of postsecondary students were at public institutions, 19 percent at private nonprofit institutions, and 6 percent at private for-profit institutions.

Two-year institutions registered an overall enrollment increase of about 7 percent from fall 1989 to fall 1990, while 4-year institutions showed an increase of almost 2 percent. Part-time attendance was up at 2-year institutions (7 percent) in fall 1990. Full-time attendance was up significantly at 4-year and 2-year schools, but the increase was especially notable at 2-year schools (7 percent).

Total enrollment at less-than-2-year institutions was estimated at about 600,000 students in the fall of 1990, showing no statistically significant change from fall 1989. However, the instructional programs offered by these institutions are often of short duration and students may enroll in them at any point during the fall term. Consequently, enrollment over the entire fall term at less-than-2-year institutions will be somewhat higher than what is reported here, which is as of a single date (the institution's official fall reporting date or October 15, 1990).

Enrollment at public institutions increased nearly 4 percent over fall 1989 enrollment. In the private sector, total enrollment did not change significantly from the previous fall figures at either nonprofit or for-profit institutions.

Enrollment increases at postsecondary institutions in recent years (table 3) have occurred despite the steady decline, since 1981, of the U.S. population of 18- through 24-year-olds.[3] The number of 18- through 24-year-olds has been declining because of the lower birth rates in the years following the large post-World War II baby boom (birth years 1947 through 1961). Table 6 provides trend data since 1970 on the number of persons in the U.S. population by selected age cohorts.

The rise in the number of students enrolled in all postsecondary institutions in recent years can be attributed to the same factors that have driven enrollment increases at institutions of higher

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[2]The percentage changes in fall enrollment were derived by comparing the 1990 estimated data to data from the IPEDS "Fall Enrollment" survey of 1989. The "Fall Enrollment" survey is sent to the universe of 4-year, 2-year, and public less-than-2-year institutions, and to a sample of private less-than-2-year schools.

[3]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1986," Series P-20, No. 429, and "United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980-1988," Series P-25, No. 1045.

education—slightly higher participation rates of 18- through 24-year-olds in recent years, along with greater numbers of older students enrolling than in the past.[4]

Completions

An estimated 3 million degrees and other formal awards[5] were conferred by postsecondary institutions between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990, showing no significant increase nationally over 1988-89 (table 2). The number of awards earned by women was up 8 percent, however, primarily at public institutions.[6] The number of degrees earned by men did not increase significantly.

Undergraduate degrees and other formal awards

The number of associate degrees, as well as other less-than-4-year awards,[7] showed no significant overall change between 1988-89 and 1989-90 (table 2). However, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in 1989-90 increased about 3 percent. This increase in bachelor's degrees was due to an increase in the number of these degrees earned by women, especially at public institutions (up over 5 percent). The number of bachelor's degrees earned by men remained stable.

Postbaccalaureate degrees

1989-90 saw an increase in the number of master's degrees awarded, when compared with the previous year. The number of master's degrees rose over 4 percent, primarily because the number earned by women rose significantly. Men also earned significantly more master's degrees from public institutions compared with the previous year. Overall, the total number of first-professional degrees remained stable. However, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to men declined almost 5 percent, while the number awarded to women rose significantly (up more than 7 percent). Finally, the total number of doctor's degrees was unchanged nationally from a year ago, although the number awarded by public institutions rose almost 7 percent.

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[4]U.S. Department of Commerce, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 429. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1970 to 1989.

[5]NCES collects data on associate degrees, other less-than-4-year awards, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, doctor's degrees, and first-professional degrees through the "Early Estimates" survey. Data on these awards as well as postbaccalaureate certificates and post-master's certificates are collected as part of the IPEDS "Completions" survey.

[6]The percentage changes in degrees and other formal awards were derived by comparing the 1989-90 estimated data to data from the IPEDS "Completions" survey of 1988-89. The "Completions" survey is sent to the universe of 4-year, 2-year, and public less-than-2-year institutions, and to a sample of private less-than-2-year institutions.

[7]The category of other less-than-4-year awards includes postsecondary awards, certificates, or diplomas (other than associate degrees) that require completion of a program of less than 1 year, at least 1 but less than 2 years, or at least 2 but less than 4 years. A more complete definition of this award category appears in the Glossary.

Survey Methodology

The fall 1990 data are based on responses from the 1,158 postsecondary institutions which had previously agreed to serve on the Early Estimates Panel, a stratified random sample representative of the universe of 10,606 postsecondary institutions in the United States in 1989-90.[8] Selected data items from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" and "Completions" surveys were requested by telephone from the Early Estimates Representative at each institution in the sample between mid-October and mid-December 1990. The data were edited in light of previous years' survey responses, where available. The largest discrepancies were resolved with reporting institutions.

The overall response rate for 1,158 participating institutions in the 1990 "Early Estimates" survey of postsecondary institutions was 98.5 percent. Weighted response rates for the survey components were: (1) Fall enrollment, 98.4 percent; and (2) Completions, 96.3 percent. The sample weights were adjusted to account for institutional nonresponse. The sample data were then weighted to national estimates using a ratio estimation based on fall 1989 universe data from the "Fall Enrollment" survey and academic year 1988-89 universe data from the "Completions" survey.[9]

These early estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While nonsampling error is difficult to measure, the magnitude of sampling error can be estimated, and may be indicated by constructing a confidence interval for an estimate. A 95 percent confidence interval indicates that if all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions, and if a 95 percent confidence interval were constructed for each sample, then about 95 percent of these intervals would include the true population parameter being estimated.

Estimates of the sampling errors of selected data from the 1990 "Early Estimates" survey are provided in table 7. The sampling error estimates are expressed as a percentage of the estimate (the coefficient of variation or CV). For each 1990 estimate in the report, a 95 percent confidence interval may be constructed by multiplying the CV of the estimate by 1.96, multiplying the resulting number by the estimate, and adding and subtracting this final number to the estimate. For example, the 95 percent confidence interval for enrollment may be calculated as follows: .0109 X 1.96 = .02138; .02138 X

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[8]The universe consists of 3,535 institutions of higher education and 7,071 other postsecondary institutions. The sample consists of 639 institutions of higher education and 519 other postsecondary institutions.

[9]It should be noted that the IPEDS Completions and Fall Enrollment data are not surveyed on a census basis. The less-than-two-year private non-profit and private for-profit sectors are surveyed on a sample basis. The corresponding sectors for the early estimates sample are drawn from this list. The ratio estimation technique for these institutions employs an additional step where the assigned weights for the institutions are multiplied by a number representing the inverse probability of selection (for the fall surveys) to arrive at their final weights. Care should be taken when viewing the estimates from these sectors as both 1989 enrollment and 1988 completions data are subject to sampling error.

14,923,930 = 319,074.[10] When 319,074 is added to and subtracted from the estimated 14,923,930 students enrolled, the resulting confidence interval is 14,604,856 to 15,243,004.

The CVs in table 7 were computed by a procedure called *balanced repeated replications*. This procedure accounts for the sample design and the ratio estimation. However, the version of the procedure currently implemented does not take into consideration the sampling of less-than-2-year institutions in the 1989 "Fall Enrollment" and the 1988-89 "Completions" survey data that are used to form one of the factors for ratio estimation. The effects on the CVs will be minor, except possibly for the following cases:

less-than-2-year fall enrollment;
private for-profit fall enrollment; and
other less-than-4-year awards.

For more information on the sample selection, data collection, and estimation methodologies, or for individual standard errors for the sample estimates in this report, please contact the senior author at (202) 219-1680.

For More Information

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Acknowledgments

NCES wishes to thank the institutional representatives in the Early Estimates Panel for providing the data on which these estimates are based. All those involved in the data collection, data processing, and report preparation worked quickly to release these early estimates. Preliminary data were reviewed by education association representatives. The author gratefully acknowledges the comments and suggestions of the peer reviewers of the draft report: Javier Miyares of the Maryland Higher Education Commission; Vance Grant of Information Services, OERI; and John Gugel and Thomas Snyder of NCES. Michael Cohen of NCES served as senior statistician on the project. Other NCES staff who contributed to the success of the project were Kerry Gruber, Elaine Kroe,

[10]CVs have been rounded in table 7; however, upper and lower confidence intervals were calculated using actual values.

Austin Lin, Mark Pluta, Nancy Schantz, and Jeffrey Williams. The project was completed under the overall supervision of Susan Broyles, section head, William Freund, chief of the Institutional Studies Branch, and the general direction of Paul R. Hall, acting director of the Postsecondary Education Statistics Division.

Glossary

Full-time student

Undergraduate: A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, or 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 contact hours a week each term.

Graduate: A student enrolled for 9 or more semester credits, or 9 or more quarter credits or students involved in thesis preparation that are considered full time by the institution.

First-professional: As defined by the institution.

Other less-than-4-year awards Postsecondary awards, certificates, or diplomas (other than associate degrees) that require completion of an organized program of study at the postsecondary level:

- in less than 1 academic year (2 semesters or 3 quarters) or in less than 900 contact hours by a student enrolled full-time; or
- in at least 1 but less than 2 full-time equivalent academic years, or designed for completion in at least 30 but less than 60 credit hours, or in at least 900 but less than 1,800 contact hours; or
- in at least 2 but less than 4 full-time-equivalent academic years; or designed for completion in at least 60 but less than 120 credit hours, or in at least 1,800 but less than 3,600 contact hours.

Part-time student

Undergraduate: A student enrolled for either 11 semester credits or less, or 11 quarter credits or less, or less than 24 contact hours per week.

Graduate: A student enrolled for either 8 semester credits or less, or 8 quarter credits or less.

Postsecondary education The provision of a formal instructional program whose curriculum is designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or its equivalent. This includes programs whose purpose is academic, vocational, and continuing professional education, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs.

Table 1.--Enrollment in postsecondary institutions, by sex, attendance status, and attendance level of student, and by level and control of institution: Fall 1990 and 1989

(In thousands)

Level and control of institution	Total	Sex		Attendance status		Attendance level	
		Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Undergraduate	Postbaccalaureate
Total, 1990 (estimates)	14,924	6,747	8,177	8,705	6,218	13,108	1,816
Total, 1989	14,515	6,629	7,886	8,552	5,964	12,698	1,818
Percent change*	2.8 *	1.8	3.7 *	1.8	4.3 *	3.2 *	-0.1
Level							
4-year							
1990 (estimates)	8,588	4,054	4,534	5,960	2,628	6,772	1,816
1989	8,443	4,007	4,436	5,841	2,601	6,625	1,818
Percent change*	1.7 *	1.2 *	2.2 *	2.0 *	1.0	2.2 *	-0.1
2-year							
1990 (estimates)	5,736	2,434	3,302	2,146	3,590	5,736	--
1989	5,365	2,309	3,056	2,003	3,362	5,365	--
Percent change*	6.9 *	5.4 *	8.0 *	7.1 *	6.8 *	6.9 *	--
Less-than-2-year							
1990 (estimates)	600	260	341	600	**	600	--
1989	708	313	394	708	**	708	--
Percent change*	-15.2	-17.1	-13.6	-15.2	**	-15.2	--
Control							
Public							
1990 (estimates)	11,209	5,040	6,168	5,939	5,270	10,096	1,113
1989	10,821	4,899	5,922	5,808	5,012	9,728	1,093
Percent change*	3.6 *	2.9 *	4.2 *	2.2 *	5.1 *	3.8 *	1.8
Private nonprofit							
1990 (estimates)	2,892	1,355	1,536	2,031	861	2,195	696
1989	2,865	1,359	1,506	2,005	860	2,148	717
Percent change*	0.9	-0.3	2.0	1.3	0.1	2.2	-2.8
Private for-profit							
1990 (estimates)	824	352	472	736	88	816	7
1989	830	371	459	738	91	822	8
Percent change*	-0.7	-5.2	2.8	-0.3	-4.2	-0.7	-8.4

-- Not applicable.

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The overall significance level (i.e., the chance of finding at least one statistically significant difference when, in fact, there are no differences) will be greater than 5 percent. Percent changes are calculated on actual, not rounded, values. Percent changes in fall enrollment were derived by comparing the 1990 estimated data to data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" survey of 1989. The "Fall Enrollment" survey is sent to the universe of 4-year, 2-year, and public less-than-2-year institutions, and to a sample of private less-than-2-year institutions.

**All students at less-than-2-year institutions were categorized as full-time.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. The coefficients of variation and 95 percent confidence intervals for selected data items are provided in Table 7. Postbaccalaureate includes master's, doctor's, and first-professional.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1989, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

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Table 2.--Degrees and other formal awards conferred by postsecondary institutions, by control of institution, level of degree or award, and sex of recipient: Academic years 1988-89 to 1989-90
(In thousands)

Level of degree or award and sex of recipient	Total			Public			Private**		
	1988-89	1989-90 (estimates)	Percent change*	1988-89	1989-90 (estimates)	Percent change*	1988-89	1989-90 (estimates)	Percent change*
Total	2,810	3,002	6.9	1,523	1,590	4.4 *	1,286	1,413	9.8
Men	1,318	1,384	5.0	711	734	3.2	607	650	7.2
Women	1,492	1,618	8.5 *	812	856	5.4 *	680	762	12.2
Degrees									
Associate degrees									
Total	451	466	3.3	358	364	1.6	93	102	10.0
Men	193	197	1.8	150	153	2.2	44	44	0.5
Women	258	269	4.5	209	211	1.2	49	58	18.5
Bachelor's degrees									
Total	1,022	1,052	2.9 *	675	697	3.3 *	347	355	2.3
Men	486	493	1.5	322	326	1.2	164	168	2.0
Women	536	559	4.3 *	353	371	5.2 *	183	188	2.6
Master's degrees									
Total	313	326	4.2 *	178	187	4.9 *	134	139	3.2
Men	151	155	2.6	81	84	3.6 *	70	71	1.3
Women	162	171	5.7 *	97	103	5.9 *	64	68	5.4 *
First-professional degrees									
Total	72	72	-0.5	29	29	0.7	43	42	-1.3
Men	46	44	-4.9 *	18	18	-3.1 *	28	26	-6.0
Women	26	28	7.3 *	11	12	7.2 *	15	16	7.3 *
Doctor's degrees									
Total	37	39	4.0	23	25	6.7 *	14	14	-0.3
Men	23	24	4.3	15	16	8.0 *	9	9	-1.8
Women	14	14	3.6	8	9	4.4 *	5	5	2.3
Other less-than-4-year awards***									
Total	915	1,048	14.6	260	288	10.8	655	760	16.1
Men	418	471	12.6	126	138	9.3	292	333	14.0
Women	497	577	16.2	134	150	12.2	363	427	17.7

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The overall significance level (i.e., the chance of finding at least one statistically significant difference when, in fact, there are no differences) will be greater than 5 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values. Percent changes in degrees and other formal awards were derived by comparing the 1989-90 estimated data to data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Completions" survey of 1988-89. The "Completions" survey was sent to the universe of 4-year, 2-year, and public less-than-2-year institutions, and to a sample of private less-than-2-year institutions.

**Includes nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

***Includes postsecondary awards, certificates, or diplomas (other than associate degrees) that require completion of a program of less than 1 year, at least 1 but less than 2 years, or at least 2 but less than 4 years. See the Glossary for a more complete definition.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The coefficients of variation and 95 percent confidence intervals for selected data items are provided in Table 7.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1988-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 3.--Enrollment in postsecondary institutions, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control and level of institution: Fall 1987 to fall 1990

Sex and attendance status of student and control and level of institution	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Total	13,964,079	14,112,391	14,515,295	14,923,930
Men	6,477,460	6,465,391	6,629,228	6,747,339
Women	7,486,619	7,647,000	7,886,067	8,176,591
Attendance status				
Full-time	8,270,104	8,328,282	8,551,786	8,705,437
Part-time	5,693,975	5,784,109	5,963,509	6,218,493
Control				
Public	10,331,628	10,482,675	10,820,585	11,208,683
Private nonprofit	2,772,344	2,814,446	2,865,050	2,891,739
Private for-profit	860,107	815,270	829,660	823,508
Level				
4-year	8,121,877	8,249,577	8,442,865	8,587,941
2-year	5,038,049	5,209,963	5,364,883	5,735,815
Less-than-2-year	804,153	652,851	707,547	600,174

*Estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1987-1989, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 4.--Degrees and other formal awards conferred by postsecondary institutions, by level of award and sex of recipient: Academic years 1987-88 to 1989-90

Level of degree or award and sex of recipient	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90*
Total	2,801,179	2,809,605	3,002,236
Men	1,323,526	1,318,005	1,384,026
Women	1,477,653	1,491,600	1,618,210
Degrees			
Associate degrees			
Total	450,050	450,999	466,018
Men	197,694	193,395	196,904
Women	252,356	257,604	269,114
Bachelor's degrees			
Total	996,548	1,021,969	1,052,112
Men	479,184	486,039	493,200
Women	517,364	535,930	558,912
Master's degrees			
Total	300,572	312,609	325,705
Men	146,215	150,883	154,731
Women	154,357	161,726	170,974
First-professional degrees			
Total	70,817	71,847	71,505
Men	45,604	45,782	43,550
Women	25,213	26,065	27,955
Doctor's degrees			
Total	35,290	37,091	38,585
Men	22,884	23,471	24,479
Women	12,406	13,620	14,106
Other less-than-4-year awards**			
Total	947,902	915,090	1,048,311
Men	431,945	418,435	471,162
Women	515,957	496,655	577,149

*Estimated.
**Includes postsecondary awards, certificates, or diplomas (other than associate degrees) that require completion of a program of less than 1 year, at least 1 but less than 2 years, or at least 2 but less than 4 years. A more complete definition appears in the Glossary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys, 1987-88 and 1988-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

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Table 5.--Number of postsecondary institutions in the United States, by control and level of institution, 50 states and the District of Columbia: 1989-90

Level of institution	Total	Public	Private		
			Total	Nonprofit	For-profit
All postsecondary	10,606	2,120	8,486	2,942	5,544
4-year	2,550	610	1,940	1,837	103
2-year	2,779	1,210	1,569	726	843
Less-than-2-year	5,277	300	4,977	379	4,598
Higher education	3,535	1,563	1,972	1,656	316
4-year	2,127	595	1,532	1,479	53
2-year	1,385	966	419	174	245
Less-than-2-year	23	2	21	3	18
Other postsecondary	7,071	557	6,514	1,286	5,228
4-year	423	15	408	358	50
2-year	1,394	244	1,150	552	598
Less-than-2-year	5,254	298	4,956	376	4,580

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics" survey, 1989-90.

Table 6.--College-age populations (ages 18 through 44): 50 states and the District of Columbia: 1970 to 1990

(In thousands)

Year (July 1)	Population of selected age cohorts				
	18 years old*	18-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-44 years old
1970	3,781	24,712	13,736	11,587	23,150
1971	3,878	25,874	14,041	11,917	22,978
1972	3,976	26,076	15,240	12,383	22,859
1973	4,053	26,635	15,786	13,153	22,810
1974	4,103	27,233	16,521	13,704	22,826
1975	4,256	28,005	17,280	14,191	22,831
1976	4,266	28,645	18,274	14,485	23,093
1977	4,257	29,174	18,277	15,721	23,563
1978	4,247	29,622	18,683	16,280	24,437
1979	4 316	30,048	19,178	17,025	25,176
1980	4,243	30,350	19,804	17,822	25,868
1981	4,175	30,428	20,306	18,853	26,460
1982	4,115	30,283	20,865	18,876	28,115
1983	3,946	29,942	21,321	19,281	29,368
1984	3,734	29,391	21,660	19,769	30,619
1985	3,634	28,749	21,891	20,346	31,839
1986	3,562	27,967	22,132	20,848	33,144
1987	3,632	27,336	22,107	21,410	34,380
1988	3,718	26,885	22,004	21,876	35,344
1989	3,794	26,564	21,830	22,184	36,584
1990**	3,491	26,141	21,511	22,414	37,897

*18-year-olds are listed separately below and are included with 18- to 24-year olds.

**Projected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1989 Current Population Reports, "Population Estimates and Projections," Series P-25, No. 1057, and unpublished projections.

Table 7.--Coefficients of variation for selected data items in the 1990 "Early Estimates" survey

(In thousands)

Data item	Estimate	Coefficient of variation (Percent)	95% confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Fall enrollment				
Total	14,924	1.09	14,605	15,243
4-year	8,588	0.60	8,487	8,689
2-year	5,736	1.63	5,552	5,918
Less-than-2-year	600	16.06	411	789
Public	11,209	0.90	11,011	11,407
Private nonprofit	2,892	2.07	2,864	3,100
Private for-profit	824	12.33	472	870
Completions				
Total	3,002	3.48	2,798	3,207
Associate degrees	466	2.57	443	489
Bachelor's degrees	1,052	0.64	1,039	1,065
Master's degrees	326	1.09	319	333
First-professional degrees	72	1.83	69	74
Doctor's degrees	39	3.72	36	41
Other less-than-4-year awards*	1,048	10.06	842	1,255

*Includes postsecondary awards, certificates, or diplomas (other than associate degrees) that require completion of a program of less than 1 year, at least 1 but less than 2 years, or at least 2 but less than 4 years. See the Glossary for more information.

NOTE: The upper and lower confidence intervals were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.